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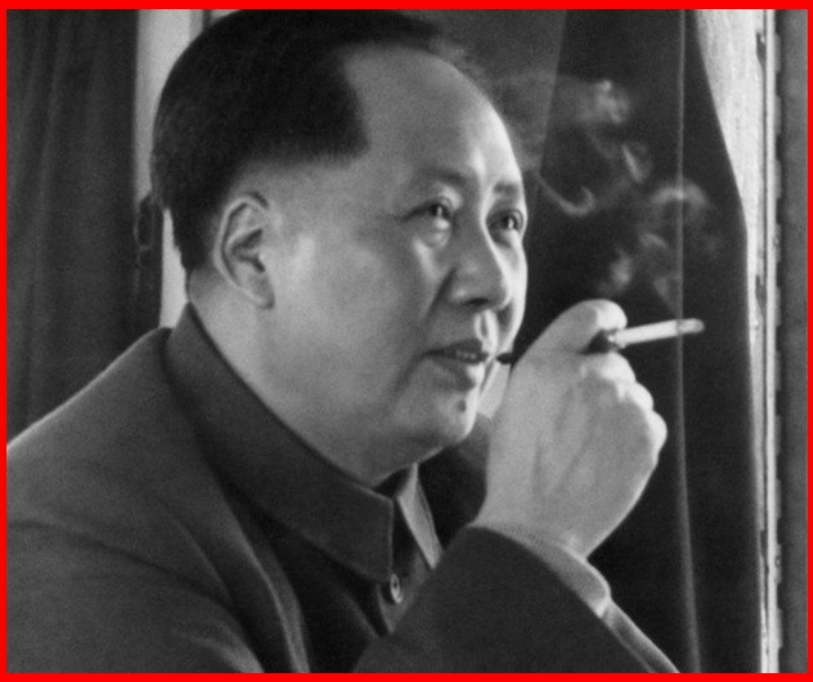

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On December 26, 1893, 129years ago, Mao Tsetung was born in Shaoshan Village in Xiangtan County of Hunan Province. The future leader of workers of People's Republic of China and teacher of whole humankind.

This is my long biographical essay on Chairman Mao.

On December 26, 1893, 129 years ago, Mao Tsetung was born in Shaoshan village in Xiangtan county of Hunan province.
Mao Tsetung, like every child in China at that time, had to work in the field from the age of six, but he was one of the lucky few who went to school, he attended elementary school for 5 years, at the age of thirteen he worked in the field full-time from the morning until evening. At the age of sixteen, despite his father's loud objections, he took a loan to study in a modern primary school where he felt uncomfortable because rich children, and a few years younger than him, mocked his poor clothes. Mao attended this school for a year and amazed teachers with his excellent essays, in 1911 he moved to a school in Changsha - the capital of the province
At that time, Mao studied the postulates of Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao, the leaders of the reform movement, upon hearing about the revolution in China, he volunteered to join the ranks of the revolutionaries without hesitation, cutting his braid - a symbol of subordination to the Qing dynasty.
After the overthrow of the Qing dynasty, he left his post in the army and enrolled in the Changsha School of Education, where he studied until 1918. After finishing it, he went to Beijing. At the beginning of 1920, he was active in politics, where he read the first part of the Communist Manifesto translated into Chinese for the first time.
After returning to Changsha, he formed a group with friends whose task was to observe the events in the USSR, help Chinese people to study in the USSR, and explore Marxism.
In 1921 in Shanghai he participated in the legendary convention of delegates during which the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was elected.
Years later, Mao Tsetung established the Chinese Soviet Republic in 1931 in Jiangxi, with Raijin as the capital. In the republic, Mao Tsetung developed political training for the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. Soldiers studied political doctrines to learn discipline, mutual respect. As Mao said in his "Issues of the Strategy of Revolutionary War in China" "Science is not an easy thing and the application of knowledge in practice is even more difficult [...]", on the subject of war he spoke "[...] Our war is a revolutionary war; it takes place in China, that is, in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. Therefore, we should study not only the laws of war in general, but also the specific laws of revolutionary war in China." In the Chinese state of councils, social reforms were also introduced in order to equal women's rights, among other things, arranged marriages, trade in marriage contracts were banned, a divorce was only required by one of the spouses, and women were encouraged to become politically active.
At the First All-China Congress in Ruijin on November 7, 1931, Mao was elected chairman of the Central Government of the Provisional Soviet Republic of China. Being under attack, Mao withdrew to the west of the Fujin province where he was treated by a Christian of Chinese descent, there he became interested in the organization of hospitals and the training of medical staff.
At the Ningdu Conference in 1933, Mao was criticized for not being radical enough because he

believed that prosperous peasants should not be dispossessed but protected in order to maintain agricultural production and social stability.
Meanwhile, Changkaishek had already started the 5th campaign against the communists, forcing them to emigrate from Jiangxi, thus starting the march of the Chinese army to the west.
During the march, Mao and his soldiers had to deal with obstacles such as snow-covered mountains or insufficient food as well as with diseases, Mao Tsetung himself fell ill with malaria, but by the end of 1936 they managed to group all the Red Army units in the Soviet Area, there intensive preparations for the fight against Japanese imperialism began.
Mao, in an interview in 1936, stated: "Chiang Kaishek is waging a civil war in China, using all the forces at his disposal, Chiang Kaishk is striving to destroy communism. The Chinese Red Army is the only armed force determined to fight against Japanese imperialism. We put this force at the disposal of the Chinese people. I hereby solemnly declare on behalf of the Chinese Soviet Government that if Chiang Kaishek's army or any other army ceases hostilities against the Red Army, the Soviet Government, for its part, will immediately order the Red Army to cease hostilities. If Chiang Kaishek really wants to start a war against Japan, the Soviet government is ready to extend a hand of friendship to him first." However, Chiang Kaishek continued to deny his dogma, which said "Not the Japanese, but the communists are the real and most dangerous enemies" and did not want to agree to cooperate with the communists. It was only after the Xian Incident on December 11, 1936, when Chiang Kaishek was arrested by his soldiers and ordering him to cooperate with Mao Tsetung's troops against the imperialists, he agreed to cooperate only after many days. The Kuomintang cooperated with the Communist Party of China, and the Chinese Red Army was subsidized, and could also set up its organizations in areas under the control of the nationalists. Communists began to be perceived as heroes fighting for freedom at home and abroad. However, the Japanese enemy did not give up and in this way recaptured most of the territory controlled by the communists. Mao reacted to this by encouraging the society to an even greater war effort, he encouraged the creation of agricultural cooperatives. Yananu officials and intellectuals were sent to the countryside, which enabled the development of border areas.
After the surrender of Japan and the fiasco, which turned out to be coalition talks with the discredited, corrupt Kuomintang, the communists, starting in 1947, began to conquer more and more territories, in January 1949 they entered Beijing and by October they conquered the entire mainland China, liberating it from Japanese and Kuomintang imperialism, Mao proclaimed the People's Republic of China.
After taking power, Mao publishes a work entitled "People's Dictatorship", in which he states that the revolution is to continue to be based on the participation of workers, peasants and townspeople, and that power is to rest in the hands of the proletariat.
In 1950, he sends Chinese troops to help Korea, loses his son in the Korean War, besides, China is removed from the UN by the bourgeois USA, threatened with isolation from all sides, allies they had only in the Soviet Union.
At that time, Mao planned and carried out in 1950-1953 land reform, industrialization of cities and villages. In later years, he made what is now considered controversial, the so-called Great Leap Forward, which focused on the small economy. Communes were created that brought together peasants, and in each of them the principles of social egalitarianism prevailed, communes were called for self-sufficiency as well as for the development of industry on a regional scale, the construction of a large number of metallurgical furnaces for the production of steel was postulated.
In the 1960s, seeing how the party and the intelligentsia were increasingly taken over by extremely reactionary objects, he called on students to rebel against the resurgent bourgeois counter-revolutionism.
In the last years of his life in the 1970s, he devoted himself to fighting counter-revolutionaries, allowed Zhou Enlai to implement a new economic program, in 1974 he offered Deng Xiaoping the position of first deputy prime minister, after Zhou Enlai's death in 1976, Mao appointed Hu Guofeng as prime minister.
Mao Tsetung died on September 9, 1976.

In modern times, China continues to refer to Mao Tsetung's immortal thought, Chairman Xi Jingping stated on December 26, 2013 in his speech:

"Mao Tsetung's indomitable spirit of thought is related to the approach, views and methodology crystallized in these Thoughts, which contain three basic elements - the search for truth in facts, connection with the masses, and independence. Under the new situation, we should strengthen, uphold and adhere to the indomitable spirit of Mao Tsetung's Thought in building our Party and perpetuating the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. […] Mao Tsetung once stated: "Facts mean all those things that exist objectively, 'truth' means their inner connections, i.e. the laws that govern them, and 'search' means study." Chairman Mao also used the metaphor of "shooting the arrow at the target", i.e. that we should shoot the "arrow" of Marxism at the "target" of the Chinese revolution, the pursuit of modernization and reform. The search for truth in facts should be given a deep meaning and understanding of this fact as it really is, so that we can look not only at the surface of phenomena, but also penetrate into their essence. So as to discover the close connections that exist between individual matters in a whole circle of separate phenomena […] In the situation we find ourselves in today, the search for truth in facts means that we should clearly understand our basic, general situation in the state, that is, that our country is still in the initial stage of socialism and will remain so for a long time. In implementing and advancing reforms and development, as well as in formulating guidelines and policy assumptions for the future, we should do everything in accordance with this basic situation in the country. Any tendency to seek quick successes, regardless of existing objective conditions and time, should be avoided, just as outdated and abortive ideas and actions that negate the fundamental changes taking place in reality should be corrected without conditions. […] As for work among the masses, in fact, it reflects one of the basic indicators of Marxism, namely that the nation is the creator of history. We should follow this principle in order to embrace all the basic norms that govern historical development. We should follow these standards so that we are invincible. History has shown once again that society is the main driving force behind historical development and social progress. As Mao Tsetung said: “Since the fate of China is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate every one of our land with its bright splendour. Adhering to the principle of working among the masses means admitting that the nation is the fundamental force that determines the future and the future. The solid foundation that makes Paertia invincible is that it recognizes the main position of the nation in our state and activates the initiative of the nation in its entirety. Compared to society, we are always students. Therefore, we should ask the public for advice. We should fully respect desires, experiences, rights and the role it plays. We should value that the power entrusted to us by the people should be exercised discreetly and recognize public oversight of power. We should definitely rely on society to create new historical achievements so that the foundations and foundations of our Party are as hard as rock. [...]”

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